the equally enthusinstic assemblage Ladies in the parquet. He said in part. We are not in the midst of the campaign The campaign of 1896 is over, and it will be a year and a half before we have the Congressional campaign, and three years and a half before we have the Presidential campaign; and yet, it is very hard for one going about over this country to tell where the campaign of 1896 left off and where the campaign for 1900 began. I neve knew the recopie to recover from a defeat nestly as they have since the last cam-paign; and, to my mind, this is conclusive proof that people, though defeated, be lieved they were right; still believe they are right, an lare every day becoming more convinced of the ultimate success of the cause in which they have emisted. (Applause.) Now, elections do not rettle ques tions. Electrons simply settle which theory will be tried It is experience that settles questions. Parties are organized, catchdates are re-consted platforms are adopted and principles are set forth or presented to audiences throughout the land, and the witch the parties Lelieve are explained. These theories are compared, mi is closed, the time comes to vote, and the people, by their ballots, decide

which theory they will try.
In the campaign just closed the money question was the paramount issue, and you doubt that, I want you to lock back upon that campaign" Bryan called attention here to the num-bers of those who heretofore considered other issues paramount, but who, in the last election, voted for silver, considering it the vital issue "Well," he continued, "according to the election it was decided that the American people would continue the gold standard for four more years, unless in the meantime foreign na-tions shall take pity on us and help us to do what American men and women should be able to do for themselves (Applause.) The opestion, however, has been settled four years, and the policy of the Administration has been determined for four years, but only for four years." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Bryan then went into the question of the methods of the Republican campaign and told about the promises the party made and especially its statement to the workingmen that they could go back to work on Wednesday, if the gold standard won, and who were terrified into voting that way, and he paid a high compliment to the men who hazarded all and asserted their right to vote as they pleased. (Applause.) These were the folsilver, whom he described as being at "the boiling point as dis ned from those who were culy above the freezing point in their enthusiasm." He compared the Republican cam-paign orators to commercial travelers, who went around distributing their samples and telling the people what kind of good times we were going to have.

the goods have come, and the people are taking out their samples and omparison (laughter) and what conclusion have they reached? I think a ny of them have decided that it would have been much better to do business on business principles than on confidence. (Applause and laughter.) I reprived a letter the other day from a mun in Texas, who congratulated me on my election, of which, by the way, he had just heard. Of course, you underst am not going to draw the salary; although gave his reasons for it. Said he; 'Didn't the Republicans say that if you were elected, banks would fail, that business generally would go into bankruptcy, and haven't they?" (Laughter.) Now, the fact is that after the election, after this re-vival of confidence, after this danger of free coinage has passed, and when we ought to be enjoying good times, acco ing to Republican theories, we have heard of more national bank failures than a

caused this, but I do say that had we won, every failure would have been laid at our doors. (Applause.) And as to the ess failures, had we succeeded, the people, who are so quiet now, would have been foud in declaring that every bouse that went into bankruptcy was a testimoalal. I call your attention to this merely of cannot be restored by a Republican in-(Great laughter.)

Mr. Brynn then went into an explanation of the money question, holding that it was one so simple that every citizen could think on it and reason it out for himself. "I do not believe," he said, "that the fathers of this country ever intended that a certain class should think and act for the others. So I don't believe that the money question was intended to be surned over to the financiers for settlement," a position watch remanded him of the Table of the fox taking care of the chickens. His next effort was to explain the rise in the value loss of the other half of the currency, which he did by assuming two piles of wheat held by different owners at a deliar a bushel, one of which being destroyed, the other advanced in value. He also used the illus tration of the teeter board.

You can make dollars dear by making them scarce, and you can do it by legis Intion, yet some say that legislation has nothing to do with it. I tell you there is no dollar that is not created by law and the law determines its value. When you have to do is to destroy some of them as in the case of the wheat, and when you want to make them cheap all you have to do is to produce more of them. I say that money is the creation of law. If you want more cotton you can go out into the fields and produce it, or more wheat, or more of any kind of product, but suppose you want more money. Can you go out and create it? Yes, you can In one way, but you will pay the penalty your industry and creation by a term

"So when the Government says to a man you cannot create money I assert that it assumes the responsibility of bringing into existence enough for the wants of the people" (Applause.) Mr. Bryan said that one of the characteristics of the silver people to their credit was that they admitted that the free coinage of silver would be to their advantage "He will tell you that the gold standard means men out of work, and destitution and nir andenme. He will give bisreason for all this. The workingman says this and and the farmer admits it. He is not wer rying about other people. He has troubles of his own. He sees the praces of his prodyou go to one of these Eastern financiers and ask him why he is for the gold standard Because it will benefit him? Oh, no; he'll you it is for the benefit of the poor workingman and the equally sad and

"Why, in New York, when one of thes philanthropic financiers gets sick, the physician, ten to one, will tell him that needs rest; that he must really stop worrying about those poor laboring men, and that then he can secure a little sleep. (Great laughter and applause.) The financier will tell you that the farmer needs mark you-when he gets it. (Laughter Now, I don't believe that the financier is so different from other people. When I find a man honest enough and scifish enough to admit a thing is to his ortwhen I find a man, who wants to do for bimself, I watch that man; I don't want

divided society into two classes: "Those who suffer from a rising dollar, and those who profit by a rising dollar; and the sympathy of the former is always with the people." (Applause.) He was with those who stood for the free comage of sover because he was selfish enough to believe that it was a good thing for him. "I believe that himetallism is a good thing for every citizen who is willing to eat the bread he caras himself, and I believe that it is a bad thing only for that man who would eat the broad that enother had carned. (Applause.) Therefore, I say I am selfish. I believe it is good for the toiling masses everywhere, and while I am not a producer, my philosophy teaches me that I cannot make my own position secure while I destroy the foundation on which I stand. My philosophy teaches me that no good can come in this country or in any country except from the ground, and that no blessings can come to this or any other country except through the producers

Another part of Mr. Bryan's argument was to show that Sherman, Blame, and Carlisle had once held the ground that he now held as to the places where the benefits would fall under the monetary conditions that exist today, and the they all maintained that those who would capitalists, the salaried officers, and annuttants. Referring to salaries, he said that they must always, under the stress of conditions, go down to the point to which the people can afford to pay them. (Applause.) Emphasizing the difference between salaried officers and the medicine that was offered to the farmer and "If the President of Inborer, he said: the United States received his salary in farm products you could scarcely find a President who would be content to wait four years for an international bimetallic agreement." (Great laugh ter and applause.) Mr. Bryan then explained the fallacies about the decrease in the value of moneys invested in insurance and other securities as held by the Republicans in the campaign.

all these things," he said, "ought to be so plain to the people, to every manthat he could point out the fallacy, that he could tear off the mask from the face of the gold standard max, the base despoter of the people for his own benefit. Show ne a man whose sympathy is for idle canttal and I'll show you a man who is the gold standard. Show me a n who is for the struggling masses and PH show you a man who is on the side of bi-metalism." Mr. Bryan showed how the foreign countries rejoiced in the issue of the last campaign. Is it not a fact, "he said, "that our ambassador to England the Republican success?" (Laughter and had cause to rejoice, and he made a lot of itm of the position of those who have been converted to the gold creed, comparing them to Aaron, and the golden calf

losing, he said: "My friends, I do not feel disappointed at the results of the last campaign. I care not what may be the effect of that on the settlement of the question, but I rejoice that the American ople are today thinking more upon the question of government than they have ever thought before since the days of Jefferson. I believe they are studying political economy more than ever before and I believe that study leads to light I believe they are scrutinizing the con not of their public servants more than they have ever done, and for these and reasons, I believe that the effect of the last campaign will be felt for years to come. (Applause) They tell us that many of our leaders have left us. That We have lost a good many pulhe speakers, but this campaign has developed more public speakers than any campaign in the history of the country. (Anolause) There is more Jeffersonian Democracy in the United States fislay than there ever was before. (Applause. more people seeking to make this Government what it ought to be, and the cravade that was started will go on and on audon; will gather strength as it goes, and will be instrumental in bringing to the people of this country blessings for generations

uted: "What about Cincinnati?" annel great applause. This brought Mr. Eryan back, Who said

in reply that "the news from Cincinnati was all right"-(applause)-"and a gentle-man has just told me that we have also carried the city of Chicago." (Renewed choers.) Mr. Bryan here read some dispatches which were brought down by Mr. McMillin, showing the progress of the vote, with Carter Harrison away in the "I could stand here a long ti telling you the good news," said the speaker, "but as everything so far seems to have gone Democratic, it would take me too long to tell you the welcome story." The reception, however, could not be seld until Mr. McMillin had made a short speech. The people gave him a very enhusiastic reception, and he made one of his test short speeches, in which he rande the point, referring to Mr. Bryan, that Jeiferson and Jackson both were defeated. bet that time and justice brought their revenges in their subsequent triumphant elections. He also fired the enthusiasm of the crowd by pointing out that the current Democratic triumphs were in the strongholds

of Foraker, Hanna, and McKinley himself. Senator Jones spoke briefly in response o universal demand and cheers. He empleasized the defeat of the Republican and gold Democrat combine in the Ohio elections. He said that, contrary to the eginion expressed by Mr. Bryan, that we we were not in the middle of the campaign, e believed that it was now fairly launched. Applause and cries of "Right!" "Right!" In fact, the campaign began on the 4th of November, 1856, which, reviewing, he seld that it was a Bryan victory, eliminating he colored vote of the South and the Hessian vote of the North. He mainalned that the party today was stronger than ever before, and predicted for it a

weeping victory at the next meeting of he political forces (Applause.) Then the reception was beld-every man, woman and child in the house crowding up to take the leader's hand. As fast as the crowd in the house thinned out the pa-tical people on the street came in, so that Mr. Bryan received a very fair proportion of all the sliver Democrats in Alexandria

The banquet at Brill's Opera House Cafe closed the occasion. It was an informal affair. The cafe was prettily decorated, however, and the bill of fare was very much enjoyed by Mr. Bryan and the com-nettee and guests. Advantage was taken of Mr. Bryan's whereabouts by several peopie, who took their children to see him. He left Alexandria at 11 p. m. and came n to Washington, where he sent off the

following telegram: Washington, D. C., April 6, 1897. 'Hon Carter Harrison, Chicago III.:

"Accept congratulations upon your magdifficent victory. The elections in Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit and other cities indicate a decided change in public sentiments since November. W. J. BRYAN." nce November. . In this telegram Mr. Bryan gave more only than in his speech his impres sion of the effect of the recent elections. He was greatly interested in the news, and went to the United Press offices last

night to get the returns Mr. Bryan will probably leave this city for the South today. Last night he re ceived a telegram, inviting him to speak

if he could accept it, but would be able to announce his determination today.

BRYAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Meeting Between the Democratic

Leader and Mr. McKinley. Hon. William Jennings Bryan colled at the Write House yesterday and paid his respects to President McKinley. The meeting between the Democratic leader and his accessful opponent was very cordial. Indeed, it might be said that Mr. Bryan's visit to the Executive Mansion amounted to an impromptu evation. Senators and Representatives, many of whom had fought him bitterly during the campaign, for the nonce forgot party issues and crowded about to shake his hand.

It was a few minutes after the hour of 10 when the Nebraska statesman was ushered into Secretary Porter's private office, immediately adjoining that of the He was accompanied by Hon President. Benton McMillin of Tennessee and Attorney General Smythe, of Nebraska. The party drove to the White House in an open carringe.

Scarcely had Mr. Bryan passed through the portals of the Executive Mansion before c was besieged by an anxious crowd, who wanted to saigte him. Even the officescekers who were present in large numbers cagerly awaiting a chance to reach the President, temporarily forgot the object of their visit and pushed and jostled each other in their mad efforts to do homage to the Democratic leader. Many, indeed. were permitted to gaze opon Mr. Bryan for the first time.

The silver champion was attired in a out of black, the coat being a cutaway frock and the vest exposing a generou expanse of shirt front on which sparkled a modest diamond stud. A turn-down collar held in place a plata black silk tie. The large rinanca bat, which was such splenous part of his apparel during the ate campaign, completed his apparel.

The enthusiasm with which Mr. Bryat was greeted would have been complimentary to any man. He bore it all, however with characteristic dignity.

Senator Hanna, who happened to be in the White House at the time of Mr. Bryan's visit, was one of the first to great the Democratic candidate. The meeting be tween the two distinguished men would never have indicated that there had been any political animosity between them. charted pleasantly for several minutes. No allusion, however, was n ade by either to politics, and the result of the Ohio elections was carefully avoided. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, who waged such a bitter fight against Mr. Bryan in his own State, seemed none the less eager to salute him. Mr. Bryan was escorted into Mr. McKinley's office by Secretary Porter. An introduction between the two distinguished men was Mr. Bryon immediately extended his hand

"How do you do, Mr. President, I am

Mr. McKinley's salute was none the less cordial. The conversation then turned to general topics. Mr. Bryan inquired as to the President's health, as well as that of Mrs. Mc

Kinley.

The Democratic candidate renained with his Republican rival for several minutes. Mr. Bryan's appearance in the ante-roon after leaving the President's office was the signal for another demonstration. Men and women slike craned their necks and many pressed forward to grasp the hend of the man who waged such a memorable

campaign. Questioned by The Times reporter as to what he had talked about with the President, Mr. Bryan said. "We discussed every thing but politics."

Asked about the Ohio elections, the silver hompion politely remarked that he would ot discuss politics in the White House Mr. Bryan was then shown around the White House by Doorkeeper William Du-bols. One of the visitors jocosely remarked that "Bryan wanted to see what changes he would have made when he came into power four years hence.

Mr. Bryan was shown through the East, Rine, Green, and Red Rooms in turn. As The close of the speech was marked by White House, waiting for his carriage, he was again surrounded by an eager crowd.

When Mr. Fryan was about to leave the Men lifted their hats and women waved was to be beld directly in front of it, Mr. Bryan, just as he was leaving the White House, said with fine irony, "The result of Monday's elections in Ohio shows that confidence has been entirely restored." "Has the result any direct bearing or

the silver question?" he was asked. "I would not like to say, at pres said Mr. Bryan, "as I have not yet had an opportunity to study all the conditions in these elections."

ACCORDED ANOTHER RECEPTION.

Hundreds of Persons Congregated in the Capitol Corridors.

Mr. Bryan was accorded another re ception yesterday at the Capitol. Hundreds ersons eager to catch a glimpse of hir ngregated in the corridor outside the United States Supreme Court and awaited his arrival. The doorkeepers formed the crowd into a single line and admitted but few to the courtroom until just before noon, when only a sufficient number to fill the room were allowed to enter.

Mr. Bryan was not present when court opened, but made his appearance a moment later. He was accompanied by Hon. Thomas L. Jenks, of Illinois. There was a full bench, with Clief Justice Fuller presiding. Following the admission of two embers of the bar, one from Virginia and the other from New York, Mr. Bryan arcse, and in a deep but modest voice said:

"I want to move the admission of Hon. Thomas L. Jenks, of Illinois."

The three candidates stepped to the lesk of Chief Clerk McKenney and took the necessary oath. Mr. Bryan resumed his seat longside of Attorneys Webster and Smythe, his associates in the appealed case from Nebraska. Mr. Webster resumed his ar gument, begun yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Bryan occupied his time in carefully perusing a brief which he occasionally

marked with a pencil. Once he was interrupted in his study of the case by the appearance of a page boy bearing a card. In response Mr. nodded his bead affirmatively, and then resting his chin in the palm of his hand, Essened attentively to the remarks of Mr.

Inside the railing were many members of the bar, while the public seats and passageway was filled to their utmost. At 1:20 Mr. Bryan began to speak. He

spoke slowly, calmly, and in a tone more skin to that of a high church dignitary than that of a lawyer. He opened by saying that: "It must be assumed that legislatures, when they attempt to fix rates reasonable

to the public and the railroads, do so in good faith. And we must assume that the lower courts, in deciding questions at law in the case, acted with fairness to all." Referring later to a decision against the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. Bryan said "I desire to call the attention of the court to the language of Justice Brewer, who sets forth what I think an important economic principle."

As the speaker proceeded he spoke more rapidly and louder, until within a few minutes his words resounded almost to the corridor. The members of the beach listened with much attention, Justice ing the speaker intently.

Mr. Bryan called attention to a decision bim to reach me." (Applause.)

before the Florida legislature next Friday of Justice Barian, in which it was held

Mr. Bryan in another part of his argument At midnight he could not say positively that where a new road built alongside an-

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other and thereby secured some of the traffic, the old road did not have the right to increase its rates beyond a rea-Justice Brown inquired if capitalists

would build roads where they could n get operating expenses. "I don't know, your honor," responded Mr. Bryan. "I will come to that directly. At the present I want to confine myself to the jurisdiction of the court where rates applied are reasonable."

Mr. Bryan in speaking as to what was meant by reasonableness, said he thought the rule applying to ordinary affairs should apply to corporations.

Upon the adjournment of the court Mr. Bryan was again called opon to meet a crowd of admirers, and spent a half hour or so shaking hands with the eager callers. From the Capitol he went to his botel with Mr. George Drewry, of Alexandria, a kinsmuch, and Mr. L. H. Machen, the former the chairman and the latter a member of the committee of the Bryan-Sewall and Rixey Clob, of Alexandria, which had invited him to that town to meet its citizens. He had but a short time at the hotel, thence proceeding, at 5 o'clock, with special committee to the station of the Mount Vernon and Alexandria Railway, where he took the train for Alexandria It was a crowded car he boarded, the passengers being mostly ladies, so that he received en route a large share of interesting, well bred, and undemonstrative attention. The very few minutes Mr Bryan was at the station were sufficient Washingtonians, who saw him off to the

HELD UP AND ROBBED.

James A. Canningham, an Oysterman, Foolishly Showed His Roll. James A. Cumbugham, the captain of an

ysterboat, and living in Westmoreland unty, Virginia, was held up about 11 o'clock last night on Eleventh street, near D. and robbed of \$21 by two coloredmen.

The obsterman acrived in pact yester day morning with neargoof bivaives, which be sold for \$24, and then started out to see some of the sights. He was first aphim to buy them a drink. He consented, and in paying for them displayed a coll of bills.

Later he went into a house on Eleventh treet, and when he emerged the two men who had been lying in wait, jumped upon him, and while he fought the one in front the other seized him around the waist and ran his hands into Cuntingnam's pockets, secured the money and fled.

martin and Schuyler arrested Francis L. fied as one of the robbers, and he was ever, made way with the money, as rone

Suit to Foreclose Mortgage. Columbus, Ohio, April 6. - The International Trust Company, of Massachusetts, as trustee of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company, filed a cross-bill by leave in the United States circuit court Tuesday against the Cleveland and Canton Railroad Commany and the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Ratiroad Company, the Waynes burgh and Canton Railroad Congany and the Chagrin Falls and Northern Railroad

ing \$10,000,000 held by the plaintiffs against the defendants.

Company to foreclose nortgages aggregat-

Rev. William Everett Johnson, of the Church of the Redeemer, New York city, will hold a series of services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Twenty-third street, below Washington Circle, on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, this sermon this evening will be "The Sanctity of Human Life." The services Thursday and Friday evenings are for men only. All seats are free. These services have been arranged by St. Paul's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew

Sundry Civil Bill Reported. The Senate Committee on Appropriation made a favorable report yesterday on the sundry civil bill. It contains only a few amendments from the form in which it passed the House. All the distinct ap propriations contained in the bill stand as when the measure left the Reed branch of Congress.

Want Veterans Reinstated.

A delegation of veterans of the late war called on President McKinley this afternoon and presented a memorial praying that veterans who had been dismissed from the Government service without cause be reinstated. The President said he would give the matter consideration.

Cumberland Coal Company Assigns. Sturgis, Ky., April 6 .- The Cumberland Coal Company, of Storgis, made an as signment today, with liabilities of \$50, 000, and assets about the same. The company lost \$2,000 by a fire in the mines last week, which precipitated the failure

Return of Secretary Alger. Secretary Alger returned to the War Do artment yesterday morning, and immediately went to the Cabinet meeting. Secretary left this city Friday to go to his home to vote.

He Had Learned Wisdom. James begins to show age." "How can you tell?" 'He never recommends anything to any body."-Chicago Record.

Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith delivered an in teresting lecture before the members of the Episcopal Churchmen's League at the Church of the Asceasi 11 last evening, on the Bible and Civilization."

McKendree Church was filled by a large audience, which gathered last evening, to hear John Hogarth Lozier, of Iowa, who is known as the "Fighting Chaplain."

A HAWAHAN COMMISSIONER. The Cruiser Philadelphia Said to Be

Waiting for Him. San Diego, Cal., April 6.-From bints dropped by officers of the United States cruiser Philadelphia it is now accepted that the vessel is a waiting the arrival here of a special commissioner, appointed by the President, to take him to Hawaii where he will investigate the condition of affairs there, with a view of making a report on the question of annexing the slands to the United States.

Who this commissioner is cannot, course, be told, but one or two officers of the Philadelphia said they were inclined to think that John W. Foster would be the man, on account of his intimate knowledge of Hawali, gained on a former visit to the sland and his ability to handle the delicate Another officer, however, professed to

effece that the Minister of Hawaii had

been selected by the President, and that he was going to the islands at once, with out waiting to be confirmed by the Senate, on account of the crisis in affairs there calling for a representative from this Goverment skilled in diplomatic matters. The only candidates for the Hawaiian mission who are known to have influential backing are Rear Admiral Walker, Irving

3. Dudley, of this city, and Harold Sewall of Maine Dudley is now in Washington working for the mission.

Admiral Beardsley refused to affirm or deny that he had received instructions from

Washington outlining the Government policy in case of an extensive revolt by he Japanese in Hawaii

A CHILD'S HORRIBLE DEED. Eyes of a Baby Brother Burned Out With a Poker.

Chicago. April 6.—Russell Freer, the two and a half-year-old son of poor parents ving at No. 2496 Thirty-ninth Place, burned out the eyes of his ten-months-old brother this morning with a red hot poker and the doctors cannot tell whether the child will live. The eye balls and eye lids of the baby were destroyed, the and forehead badly seared, and the iron lmost penetrated the brain.

The strange deed was committed during the absence of the mother, who heard the infant's screams of agony as she was returning home, and running into the room saw the boy sitting astride his brother's body with the heated from in his hands and laughing in fiendish delight. Russell heated the poker twice in the stove, hobling it to the infant's eyes until it became cold. He does not realize what he has done

RISING AT ST. LOUIS.

Lower River Expected to Gain at Least Two Feet.

St. Louis, April 6. -Contrary to the prections of the local Weather Bureau and old river men, the Mississippi River remained stationary during last night, but tegan to rise slowly this morning. The gauge marks 28 feet. Reports received from points north as far as Keokuk state that the river is rising at the rate of four nches each twenty-four hours. The Des Moines and Missouri Rivers are

reported rising rapidly, and the floods, together with the water in the Illinois River will cause the lower river to gain at least two feet within the next forty-cight hours. The weather was clear and warm in Missouri and Arkansas today.

Reports from points on the lower river show the situation to be practically unchanged.

LONG LINE OF PROMOTIONS. List of Army Changes FDollowing

Col. Shafter's Retirement. If, as it is expected, Col. Shafter, of the First Regiment, is promoted to be brigadier general, the following general promotions will take place: Lieut, Col. H. C. Cook, Fourth Infantry,

to colonel First Infantry; Maj. A. H. Bainwides Tenth Infancry, to lieutenant colonel of Fourth Infantry; Capt. R. 1. Eskridge, Twenty-third Infantry, to major Tenth Infantry; First Lieut A. C. Ducut, Twentyfourth Infantry, to captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Capt. J. N. Morgan, who retires from active service; First Lieut. S. O. O'Conner, Twenty-third Infantry, to but Mr. Warner and his son crept softly captain Twenty-third Infantry, vice Eskridge; Second Lieut. P. A. Wolf, Third Infantry, to first lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut H. G. Lyon, Seventeenth Infantry, to first Beutenant Twentythird Infantry.

The retirement of Col. William Z. Kellogg will make the same promotions, with the exception of that of Col. Shafter.

Major Willoughby's Letters. London, April 4.-Attoday's sitting of the Parliamentary South African committee an official from the war office produced a number of letters written by Major Sir John Willoughby. The first letter read was dated from Holloway jail, where Villoughby was serving a term of ten months' imprisonment, which recently ex-In the communication the writer spid that he had taken partin the Jameson movement in pursuance of orders from the administrator of Matabeleland in the honest belief that the raid was endertaken with the knowledge and assent of the imperial authorities.

Burglar Routed by a Young Lady. Unionwota, Pa., April 6.-A burglar who entered the home of Mrs. James A Laughead, a wealthy widow of this place, at 5 o'clock this morning by crawling through the transom of a door, was shot several times by Mrs. Laughead's daughter Laura. The young weman, while pretending to get money for him, secured a revolver and ordered the intruder to leave. She shot at him twice as he went down the stairs, and a third time as he ran through the yard. Blood stains seen this morning show that her aim was good.

Naval Court's Findings Approved. Secretary Long today approved the findings of the naval court of inquiry, held in New York, to determine the cause of the accident to the Monitor Puritan. The monitor was disabled in March while towing the Columbia to New York, in response to a call for aid.

Two Wise Senators

The President is not pleased with the general run of officeseekers who come be ore him Nearly all of them are "has beens," or professinal officeholders, or came up as candidates at the beginning of the Harrison Administration. The other day, when a certain Senator was urging the appointment of a constituent to to se important office, the President said: "I would like very much to oblige you, but I am not favorably impressed with your candidate. I have been looking over his rec ord. I find that he has done nothing but hold office all his life, and now that be is well along in years you think the flov ernment ought to take care of him. I have a certain degree of sympathy for such people, but I wish you would bring me a younger man, who has practical experience outside of official life."

Senator Platt and Senator Quay under tand this, and have been careful to bring out new men, young in years, but of promising futures. The President thinks the Republican party cannot afford to carry much dead weight. "We want to build it up," he said the other day, "and educate new leaders for future usefulness. Whill we have great respect and gratite the veterans, it is our duty to think of th future sometimes, and not always past."—Chicago Record.

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SPECIAL NOTICES,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE services of the Christian Alliance Convention for today will be as follows.

9 a. in., prayer service, conducted by Mrs. Henck: 10 a. m., song service; 10:15 a. m., address on Spiritualism, by Rev. C. E. Cook, of Baltimore, Md.: 11 a. m., address by Rev. A. B. Simpson, of New York: 2 p. m., testinony service: 3 p. m., song service: 3:15 p. m. Rev. Mr. Gaebaline, of Bope of Israel Mission, New York: 3:45 p. m., Stephen Merritt, of New York: 4:15 p. m., Stephen Merritt, of New York: 4:15 p. m., Rev. A. B. Simpson: 5 p. m., consecration: 7 p. m., rong service: 7:30 p. m., Rev. Jean Peck, of Denvet, Col.; 8:15 p. 12, Rev. A. B. Simpson.

These services will be held at the Eastern Presbyterian Church, corner Maryland ave. and 6th st. ne.

FOURTEENTH SERIES

POURTEENTH SERIES
CITIZENS DULLDING ASSOCIATION,
OF GEOIGSETOWN, D. C.,
CORNER SIST AND M STREETS,
Basks are now open for subscription to
the stock of the Cuizens Equitable Building Association, of Georgetown, D. C.,
fourteenth series. Advances are made to stockholders on he second accords of each mouth. No

STATEMENT:

A MEETING of the stockhoiders of the Washington Safe Deposit Company will be held on Friday, April 23, 1897, for the purpose of electing nine directors. The polls will be open at 12 m, and close at 1 o'clock p, m. SAM CROSS, Secre-tary and tressurer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POSTOFFICE NO-TICE.
Should be read duily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.
FOREIGN MAILS for the west ending April 10, 1897, close promptly at this of-fice as follows. HEADQUARTERS CITIZENS CUBAN COMMITTEE, 910 Pa ave nw. Washington. D. C. Apill -, 1897 - All persons are hereby notified not to pay any contributions for the CUBAN HOSPITAL FUND to any collector or persons not presenting pupers of authoritation by the Cubaa committee and signed by J. W. LAKE. chairman of committee Miss ELLEN C. RHODES, financial secretary. P. S. -Contributions can also be sent to Transatiantic Mails. P. S. -Contributions can also be a Messrs. Metzerott and Luckett, treas Columbia Theater.

THEY HUNTED A BURGLAR. An Exciting Pursuit After a Negro Housebreaker.

Residents of I street, between North Capitol and First streets, three policemen, a patrol wagon and the various dogs of the neighborhood had a very exciting chase after bargiars about 10 o'clock last night, which resulted in the capture of Fred Hall, a notorious colored housebreaker, and landing him behind the bars at No. 6

The starting point in the race was at the residence of Mr. H. E. Warner, a clerk in the Pension Office, No. 20 I Mr. Warner and his family had been out during the evening and returned home shortly before 10 o'clock. There was no one left in the house during their absence, and it was supposed that the doors and windows were securely locked. Upon entering the house they were sur-prised to hear someone moving about on the second floor. The lady members was just then hurriedly ransacking closets

and other valuables. He had evidently gained admittance to the house by forcing a rear window in the

assenient. When Mr. Warner and his son entered the room where the burgiar was at work he made a told rush for the rear window and leaped through it to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. Then followed a hot chase, which finally ended in

Policeman McNamee and Torner were upon the scene immediately after the intruder, who scaled fences, ran along on roofs of houses, and dodged through lack yards until he reached No. 32, where he tried to hide, but being quickly detected attempted to break into the house at No. 34, and was at last overtaken by the officers at No. 36. The entire neighborhood was stirred by the occurrence, and it was reported that the burglar had a pal, who made his escape by boarding an H street car during the excitement At the station the prisoner was recog nized as Fred Hall, about twenty-eight years of age, and who has done time on several occasions for housebreaking.

The only articles which he secured at Mr. Warner's residence were a few pieces of jewelry and a purse containing a small amount of money.

Germans Discuss the Tariff. Berlin, April 6.-In the Reichstag today the leaders of the Conservative party gave notice of their intention to interpolate the government on the question of whether in view of the impending increase in the American tariff, and especially in view of the differential treatment of German sugar, the Eundesrath or Federal council, intends to adhere to the "most favored nation agreement that was concluded between Germany and the United States

London, April 6 -A dispatch from San tiago de Chili says that President Errazuriz has declined to accept the resignations of the ministry, which were ten-dered in consequence of a disagreement between the president and the minister of the interior, because of the appointment by the latter of a number of officials not

DIED. MARTIN On Sunday, April 4, 1897, at 45 a. m., Ida May, beloved wife of dward T. Martin, and loving daughter of arms A. and Mary A. Nally.

Ida was our darling.

Ida was our darling.

Pride of all our hearls at home:
But an angel came and whispered,
Dearest lila do come home.

By her Parents and Sister.

Gone from carth, yes, gone forever,
Tear-dimmed cytes snall gaze in vain;
We shall bear her voice, Oh, never,
Never more on earth again.

By Her Husband.

Funeral from her parents' residence, No. 47 H street northwest, on Wednesday, April 7, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Gies-wood Cemetery. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS,

UNDERTAKER,

J. WILLIAM LEE.

332 Pa. Ave. N.W. First-class service "Phone,

fice as follows:

— Transatiantic Mails.

WEDNESDAY—(b) At 9:20 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. F. Bramarck, via Flymouth, therbourg, and Humburg, from New York.

(c) At 10:25 p. m., for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Zaandam, from New York, via Austerlans. Letters must be directed. "Fer Zaandam.

FRIDAY—(b) At 7:20 p. m., for France, Switzerlans, Italy, Spain, Pottural, Turker, Egypt and Betten India, per s. s. Letters for other parts of Europe must be directed. "Per La Bretsane." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for Europe, per s. s. Lurans. from New York, via Queenstown. (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Queenstown. (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Queenstown. (c) At 10:55 p. m., for Sentinant from New York, via Rotterdam. Icuters must be directed. "Per Amsterdam." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for Sentinal direct, per s. s. Farnessia, from New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Enricesia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for Sentinal direct, per s. s. Farnessia, from New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Enricesia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters flux viala, from New York. Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters flux viala, from New York Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Giascow, Letters must be directed. "Per Turnessia." (c) At 10:55 p. m., for New York, via Gia

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ed printed matter, esc., is Europe.

White Star steamers smiling from New York on Wednesdays take specially ad-dressed printed matter, etc., for Europe.
The American Common And French Lime steamers smiling from New York take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail,

West Indies, etc. WEINESDAY-(f) At 3.50 a.m. for Nassau, N. P., per sien ner from Miant, Fia. (c) At 10.55 p.m. for Port Antonio, per stenance from Pulladelphia, Ch. stramer from imitadelphia, Fa.

(c) At 10 55 p. m for Hermuda, per s. s.

Ormoco, from New York,

(c) At 10 55 p. m for Nassan, N. P., and

Sa. into de Cuba, per s. s. Santiago, from

New York.

FIGURESPAT TOTAL TOTAL P. III., 108
Fortune Isined, Jameica, Fort Au Prince,
Savaniin, and Carthagena, per s. s. Alleghany, from New Fork Letters for
Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghuny." (deAt 7:20 a. m. for Port Autonio, Jamaica, per s. s. America, from

gnany." (dAt 7:20 a m. for Port Antonio, Jamaica, per s. & America, from Boliumore

PRIDAY—(c) At 10:55 p. m. for 8t.

Thomas, 8t. Croxx, Leeward and Windward Islands, per s.s. Magiana, from New York. Letters for Grenaids, Trinidad and Tobego unist be directed ", er Magdana, (e) At 10:55 p. m. for Portane Island, Jeremie, Jaconel and Aux-Cavos per s.s. Andes, from New York. Letters for Be Eze, Puerto, Cortez and Guatemala must be directed "Per Andes." (c) At 10:55 p. m. for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Familie ports, per s.s. Allianca, "(c) At 10:55 p. m. for Campeche, Chappis, Tatosco and Yucatan, per s.s. City of Washington, from New York, via Colon, Letters for other parts of Mexicos must be directed. "Per City of Washington," (c) At 10:55 p. m. for Campeche, Chappis, Tatosco and Yucatan, per s.s. City of Washington, from New York, via Progresso and Vera Cruz. (c) At 10:55 p. m. for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo and Turks Island, per s. C. Cendal, from New York, via Progresso and Vera Cruz. (c) At 10:55 p. m. for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo and Turks Island, per s. C. Chetokee, fr. m. New York.

SATURDAY—(d) At 12:15 p. m. for Newfordand, per steamer from Haiffax.

SUNDAY (11Rh)—(f) At 3:50 a. m. for

SUNDAY (11th) -(f) At 3.50 a.m. for assau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Nussian, N. P., per second.

Nulls for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence via steamer, lose here daily, except Sunday, at 12:05 p. n. and on Sundays only at 11.25 a. n. (d).

Mails for Miguelon, by rail to Hoston and thence via steamer, close here daily at 3.20 p. m. (a).

Mails for Mexico, overlond except those for Campeone Chiapos, Tabasso and Yuca.

Mails for Mexico, overland except those for Campeche Chiappas. Takasco and Yacatan, which will be forwarded via New York after the Weddesday merhand close up to the 10 55 p.m. desday Friday; close here daily at 7:10 a.m. (d).

Mails for Caba except those for Santiago de Caba, which will be forwarded via New York, up to and including the 10-55 p.m. close Wednesday, close here daily at 3 p.m. for forwarding via steamer sailing Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla.(e).

Mails for China and Japan, per s. a.

Tampa, Fla.(e)

Transpacific Mails.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. a. Gaelic, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., April 15: (d)

Mails for China and Japan, per s. a. Tscoma, from Tacoma, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., April 10: (d)

Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only, per s. s. Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., April 12: (d)

Mails for Hawaii, pers. s. Australia, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., April 14: (d)

Mails for Australia, which are forwarded via Europe). New Zealand, Hawaii, Fifi and Samoan islands, per s. s. Monewai, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., April 24: (d)

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papelli, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., April 24: (d)

Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia), Hawaii and Fili Islands, specially addressed only, per s. s. Miowera, from Vancouver, close here daily after April 24 up to 6:30 p. m., May 1: (d)

TRANSI AUFF — Astronyme in the gressmapling of their mainterrupted over and the schedule of closing is arranged on the gressmapling of their mainterrupted over and transic.

(a) Registered mail closes at 10 a. m. same day.

(a) Registered mail closes at 10 a. m. same day.

(b) Registered mail closes at 1 p. m. same day.

(c) Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. same day.

(d) Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

(e) Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

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(f) Registered mail closes at 1 p. m.
previous day.

(g) Registered mail closes at 6 p. m.
previous Saturday.

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